

SPORTS



The sweet taste of victory: Miroslav Konstantin Pugayov (center) with the cup he won at the 5th Tournament of Soviet Nations, flanked by representatives of the Ukrainian team (left) and the Byelorussian team. Photo by Vyacheslav Kinnelov



Another medal set awarded

The hopes, forecasts and expectations which highlighted the past two weeks of the 5th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, have made way for the clear figures of the final tables, and they quite accurately reflected the real strength of the teams.

The most powerful and even composition — in the Moscow team. The outcome of matches with all its opponents the team decided in the angles of the — the drubbees were already not needed. Even in the match with

the Ukraine, which came to the final day of the tournament without a defeat, the Muscovites assumed the medals of the team victory already in the singles. The doubles, which in such cases can be omitted, the gold and silver tournament medalists held as a "gift to the viewers". The teams took the following standings: 1. Moscow. 2. Ukraine. 3. Byelorussia. 4. Latvia. 5. Russian Federation. 6. Georgia. 7. Estonia. 8. Azerbaijan.

USSR IN THE LEAD

The USSR continue to lead the European championship elimination group 2 after beating Finland in Helsinki 1-0 and totalling seven points from four games.

According to the USSR side head coach Valery Lobanovsky,

Poland looked stronger and much more organized than in their April game vs Poland. Blokhin scored the winner from Buryak's fine corner shot. The USSR will next meet Poland at home on October 9.

MOTOR RACING

Former Formula 1 racer Italian Teo Pahl, who could never make the top nine in that competition, has produced quite a future compelling in the qualifying heats of the 500 km Indianapolis race. He set a new course mark of 335.52 kph in a March-Cosworth, improving on

the former record of 334.12 kph set by American Rick Mears. When I first started out the speed was a bit scary for me but now I enjoy it and will hopefully soon re-enter Formula 1 racing. Pahl said after setting the record.

FRENCH GRADUAL BAN ON BASKETBALL IMPORTS

At its recent meeting the French basketball federation decided to change the rules of player admission to the national championship.

The new regulation is designed to ultimately rid French basketball of foreign imports.

As of the next season the top division teams will have to field eight and the first division clubs, nine players of the team who either played five years in France or appeared on French junior sides.

THE BEST IN EUROPE

23-year-old student of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute Alexander Beskovy has long-jumped 828 cm on the final day of an athletics meet on the programme of the 13th Moscow tournament. This is the best result of the season in Europe, the second best in the history of national athletics and a second win for Alexander in

the finals of the Moscow tournament. On the first day of the competition he won the triple jump, for the second time in May having jumped 17 m 25 cm. Alexander is one of the main contenders for the top awards of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations—both in the long jump and the triple jump.



Spain edged the USSR 95-94 (photo) to enter the final of the European championship where they will face Italy on June 4. The USSR played Holland for third place on June 3 as this issue was going to press. Photo AFP-TASS

FIFA news

According to FIFA General Secretary Joseph Blatter, the draw for the 1988 world football cup elimination groups will be held next March.

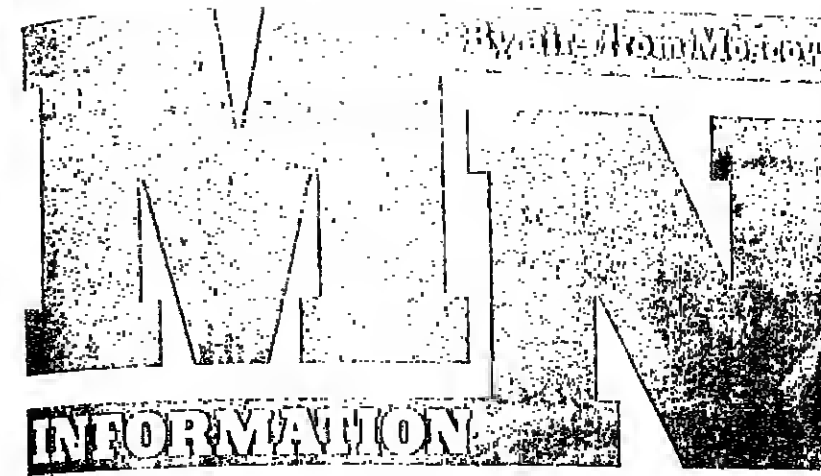
He stressed the competition will start right on the heels of the European championship finals to be held in France in the summer of 1984, with team group placement to be made on the strength of the countries' international performance.

Blatter refuted the rumors that FIFA is negotiating with the IOC to admit professional football to the 1984 Olympic final tournament. If such talks ever occur, he stressed, neither FIFA nor the IOC will make any accord of it. We are planning to meet IOC representatives but it is hard to say when such a meeting could take place, he added.

Vladimir McMillan

Stevenson regains shape

Thrice Olympic boxing champion Taofilo Stevenson is back in fine fettle despite the injury which he showed in his recent time. He showed his former power, speed and technique to win at the amateur tournament in the town of Moscow. In all his three bouts the referee had to stop action in the first and second rounds due to his clear superiority.



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Round the Soviet Union

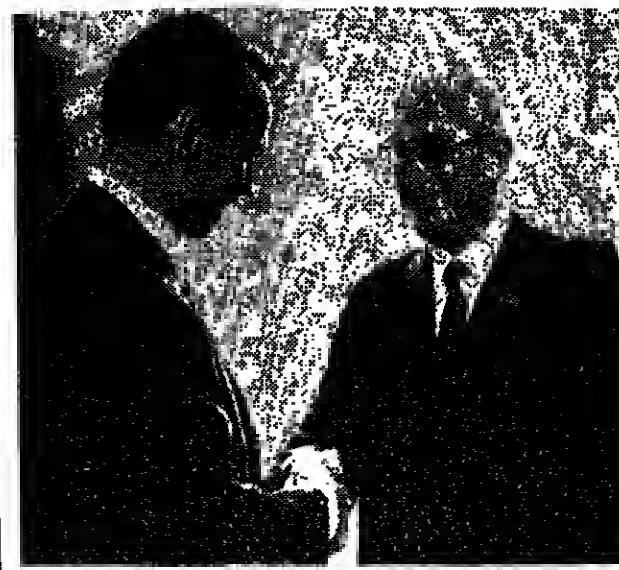
● THE LAST TOUCHES ARE BEING PUT TO THE AYER-SKAYA METRO STATION IN NOVOSIBIRSK. This metro is the first in this city and in Siberia as a whole. The construction of the 10 km section is to be completed in this five-year period. It is envisaged to make wide use of marble, granite and other minerals in the decor of the station.

● A SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND FOR THE LONG-TERM PLANS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE

CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS WAS DISCUSSED AT A MEETING WHICH WAS HELD IN THE TURKMENIAN CAPITAL ASHKHABAD BY THE CENTRAL ASIAN COMMISSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. In the eleventh five-year plan period, 700 thousand hectares are to be irrigated and waiting to be provided to more than eight million hectares of pasture. The power industry is to develop at a rapid rate along with the gas and chemical industries.

● FLIGHTS HAVE BEGUN ON A NEW INTERNATIONAL ROUTE WHICH LINKS THE GEORGIAN CAPITAL TBILISI AND THE CITY OF DRESDEN IN THE GDR. Soviet-bull TU-154 aircraft will fly the route once a week.

PRESIDENT MAUNO KOIVISTO OF FINLAND VISITS USSR



In the Kremlin.

Photo by S. Smirnov

The President of the Finnish Republic Mauno Koivisto has arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Soviet government.

In keeping with agreed on protocol rules, the President was received in the Kremlin by Yuri Andropov who gave a warm welcome to Mauno Koivisto and to the officials accompanying him.

Following the official Kremlin meeting Yuri Andropov and Mauno Koivisto had a brief talk.

During the lunch that followed all those present were addressed by Yuri Andropov and Mauno Koivisto.

The First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrei Gromyko, on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs Paavo Väyrynen, on behalf



At the Airport.

Photo by S. Kosyrev

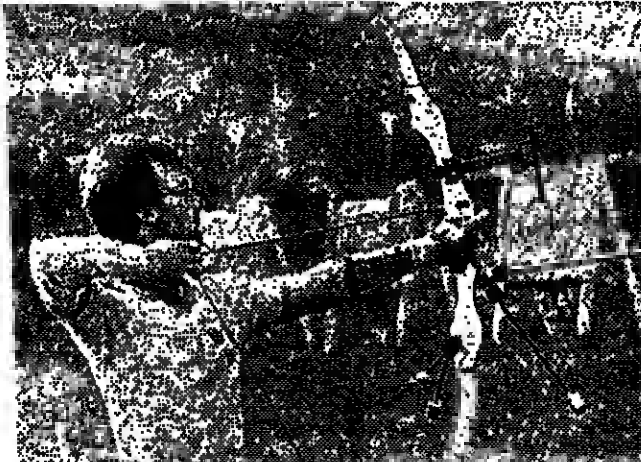
of the President of Finland, signed a protocol on extending for another 20 years the Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded by the two countries in April 1948 and prolonged on two subsequent occasions in 1955 and 1970.

AGAINST APARTHEID IN SPORT

Chairman of the Sports Committee and the National Olympic Committee of the USSR Anatoly Gramov received UN Assistant Secretary-General, Director of the UN Centre Against Apartheid Enanga Reddy.

In a talk highlighted by mutual understanding the ideas exchanged opinions on pressing issues of the struggle against apartheid in sport.

The visitor talked of the activities of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, stressing the great significance of the forthcoming international conference against apartheid in sport. The conference, organized by the special committee together with the South African non-racial Olympic Committee will be held in late June in London.



Muscovite Natalya Butuzova and Swede Tommy Oystik triumphed in the "Spring Arrows" international archery contest at Krylatskoye, in Moscow. Soviet archers will next compete in the USSR Cup and the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations, and in October many "Spring Arrows" participants will enter the world championship in Los Angeles. Photos by Andrei Golovanov

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers to bring the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the columns of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union at the week.

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WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI ON THE SITUATION IN POLAND

Warsaw. It has been five months since martial law was lifted in Poland. Positive processes have predominated over the period. The most dramatic occurrences are behind us, while the most difficult still lie ahead. Much effort and time are still needed before complete normalization is achieved, said Wojciech Jaruzelski in a concluding speech he delivered to a Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party.

The reactionary trends in Western policies towards this country and to events in Poland are dominated by gross motives. The interests of imperialism, and particularly of American imperialism, would best be served by drawing out the Polish crisis and by inciting conflicts in our country to serve the purposes of the anti-socialist "cold war" style crusade. In other words this amounts to a duty, economic, political and psychological war against Poland's vital interests.

We have shown that we stand not yield to pressure or threats. We have shown that we stand for the West should take note of this. We have shown that we have always been ready for a dialogue, for a normalization of relations in the interests of peace with any state which expresses a mutual desire to enter into such relations with us.

Bringing the possibility of the Polish "cold" being played in the interests of the "cold war" to the attention of our people, we have shown that we stand for the West should take note of this. We have shown that we have always been ready for a dialogue, for a normalization of relations in the interests of peace with any state which expresses a mutual desire to enter into such relations with us.

PUSHKIN DAY

The memory and the immortal works of the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin are cherished by every man, woman and child in this country.

Every year on June 6, his birthday, thousands of people pay tribute to Pushkin throughout the land at Mikhailovskoye, Tsarskoye, the Sytorgovskiy Monastery in the Pskov Region, where the poet is buried, at Solovki Island in the White Sea, and at many other places. Pushkin's birthday is celebrated with the people's life and work.

Despite the "poisoning rain" which greeted this 17th national Pushkin poetry festival in Moscow, people of all ages and from various walks of life gathered young and old to celebrate the birthday of the great Russian poet. The festival was a real Pushkin day, a day when the people's life and work were celebrated.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Why Washington is hostile to Grenada

Washington, Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has told the Transatlantic organization here that the Washington administration is overtly hostile to Grenada, seeking to "bring the Grenada revolution to its knees". For instance, he charged, the USA is working hard to hinder Grenada's economic prospects using to this end such organizations as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

DANGEROUS FOR ALL MANKIND

Bissau. The people and government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau welcome the Soviet Union's efforts to preserve and strengthen peace on earth, said J. B. Vieira, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, Chairman of the Council of the Revolution. In an interview he gave in TASS, he praised the Soviet Government's statement on the American administration's plan to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

We strongly oppose the co-

Tories held responsible for unemployment

London. The People's March for Jobs has come to an end in London. The marchers set out on April 23 from the Scottish industrial centre of Glasgow, and were joined along the almost 700-kilometre route by more and more people fighting for the interests of the workers from Wales, Yorkshire, Cornwall and other parts of Britain. On Sunday, June 5, the British capital gave a ceremonial welcome to the marchers for the right to work. Greeting them on the outskirts of London, Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Labour majority on the

The British stressed that Washington is overtly opposed to any normalization of bilateral relations. President Reagan would not even respond to a Grenada government proposal that a summit meeting be held, he said. Such a policy, Bishop stressed, is explained by American disaffection with the fact that Grenada is firmly and confidently marching towards real national independence, self-determination and non-alignment.

tions by imperialism aimed at exacerbating international tension, such as, for instance, its plans to place new American missiles in Europe, said J. B. Vieira. The new spiral in the arms race could lead to very serious consequences not only for the European countries, but also for the whole of mankind, and reduce to naught everything that has been achieved in the struggle for universal and complete disarmament. The peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America have a vital interest in disarmament which would considerably speed up their social and economic progress, he stressed.

Greater London Council, declared that they represented not only themselves but also the entire working class of Britain who today had become the chief victim of Tory policies.

They are trying to convince us that the government has no money to give jobs to all who need them. This is a lie. Britain is one of the richest countries in the world. And if today we have the highest rate of unemployment, the responsibility for this must be borne by the Tory government who spend thousands of millions of pounds on armaments.

VIEWPOINT

Outlook for UNCTAD session

The sixth UNCTAD session is to be held in Belgrade on June 6-30 this year. It will have special significance, given the grave economic crisis and dislocation at world level. Starting off in the industrialized capitalist countries, the crisis was later to hit the emerging nations, especially hard with the prices of their raw materials having plummeted to a record low in the past 40 years; their foreign debt shooting up to 425,000 million dollars and their development plans being undermined.

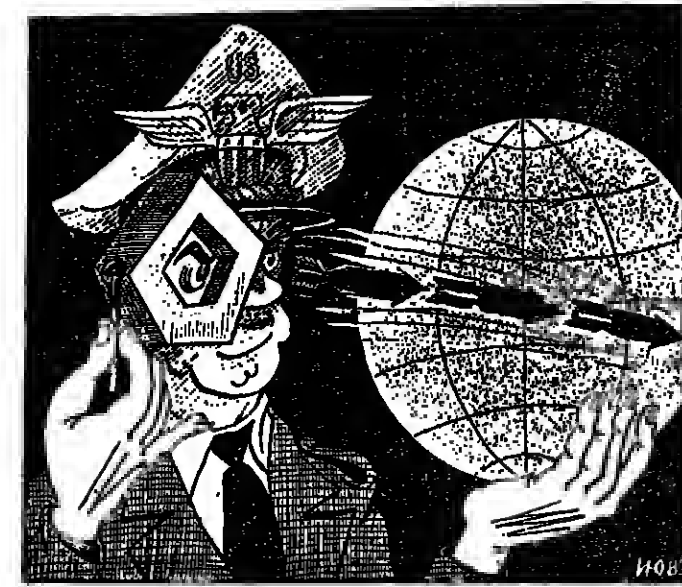
The approach of the developing countries, as outlined in the decisions of the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Delhi focuses on three goals given in order of importance — the need to preserve peace as the chief guarantee of development; implementation of a programme for a new world economic order; if only its interim provisions and the start of global talks on such implementation.

A programme of urgent measures in the area of raw materials, trade, development, currency and finance was accordingly devised at the Delhi fo-

rum for UNCTAD's adoption. At the ministerial conference of the Group of 77 held in Buenos Aires (this past April) this programme was arranged in the form of a package of 20 resolutions, which will come under scrutiny in Belgrade.

Significantly, the resolutions are largely moderate in tone, taking into account the crisis in the world economy, mauling Western demands halfway on given issues, and dropping or modifying some demands made earlier not included in the programme for a new world economic order. In other words, the developing world is obviously going to Belgrade to negotiate.

The same, however, cannot be said of the West, judging from information emanating from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. It would appear that the United States is totally disinclined to discuss such problems in Belgrade as greater stability in raw material prices, technology transfer, or shipping. It has been proposed that a totally inappropriate procedural novelty be introduced into the working of a conference providing for "viewing" the "77" desk resolu-



A keen, piercing look...

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

EDWARD KENNEDY ON THE N-FREEZE

New York. An appeal for an immediate freeze on the nuclear arsenal of the United States and the Soviet Union has been made by the prominent American political leader Senator Edward Kennedy. In a speech at Brown University in the town of Providence, Rhode Island state, he said that this step, to be followed by a gradual reduction in stockpiles of nuclear weapons, would be the best protection from the threat of nuclear war.

BRING OUR SONS HOME

Tel Aviv. Nearly a hundred thousand Israelis took part in an anti-war demonstration here. Organized by the "Peace Today" movement, the demonstration was the culmination of the Peace March which started from Israel's northern border. The demonstrators carried posters, "Withdraw from Lebanon", "Hundreds killed, thousands

The Senator condemned the campaign of slander launched by the White House against the nuclear freeze movement in the United States. We are witnessing a revival of McCarthy-style tactics, he said, when all those with different views are branded "enemies of America" and those who favour a freeze on nuclear armaments are castigated as foolish victims of deceit. Support for the idea of a nuclear freeze does not mean that we want a weaker America, Edward Kennedy noted.

wounded. What for? "Bring our sons home".

A mass rally was held in the centre of Tel Aviv. The speakers addressing the rally, representatives of anti-war and democratic organizations, declared that Israel must immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

"favourable climate" amounting to easy terms for the investors, guarantees against nationalization and free export of profits. But the aspect of profits on such investment is known to surpass even the superhigh payments on loans from Western banks. Over the past decade, for instance, private investment in developing nations reached 62,000 million dollars, while profits worth 130,000 million dollars were taken out of these countries.

In other words, the young states are expected to totally revise the measures they adopted earlier to regain their sovereignty over natural riches and economic operations. Economic decolonization is being countered by a recolonization with multinational corporations acting as its chief agents.

The socialist countries are opposed to these plans. In recent years they have been the only zone in the world free of crisis. The progressive development of their economies has led to a significant expansion in their cooperation with developing nations. Purchases by socialist countries helped improve the outlook for rubber, cotton, rice, raw leather, oil-yielding plants, tea, coffee, solid fibre, cocoa, etc., in many export markets in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The socialist countries have voiced their readiness to immediately start global talks as well as to engage in constructive discussion in Belgrade of the programme of measures favouring developing countries which was adopted in Buenos Aires. The CMEA nations are also planning to come up with their own proposals to stimulate trade and development.

NICARAGUA: 'WE SHALL OVERCOME'

Managua. The Washington-inspired armed aggression by counter-revolutionary forces against Nicaragua has brought immense suffering to the people of Nicaragua. This year alone over 500 Nicaraguan peasants, teachers, land reform specialists and popular power activists fell victim to the Somoza terror, said Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation, coordinator of the Ruling Council for the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. Over the first five months of this year the damage resulting from the aggression has cost the country in excess of 50,000,000 dollars. Vast manpower resources are deflected from industry to defend the revolutionary gains from encroachments by the invaders.

Economic boycott measures promulgated in the list of measures adopted by the Reagan administration aimed against the Sandinista revolution. Recently the White House announced its decision to cut by 90 per cent the traditional purchases of Nicaraguan sugar, while the international finance organizations subverted to the United States have frozen loans and credits to the republic.

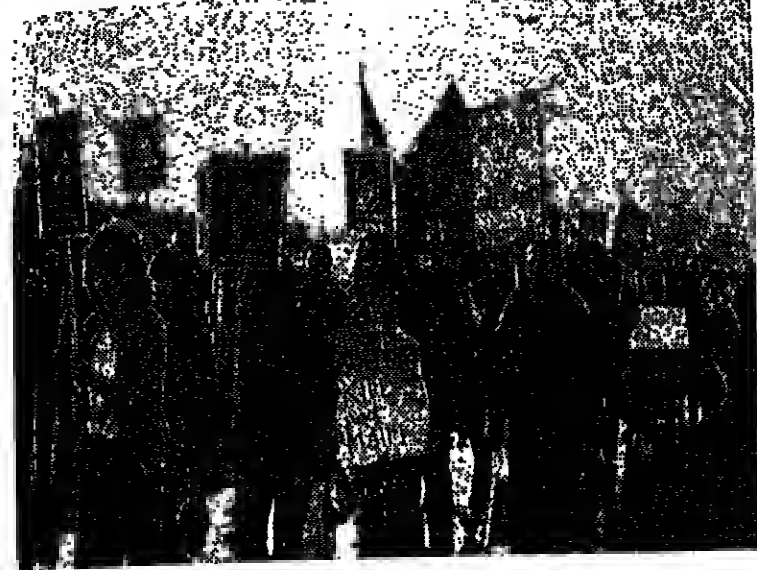
Subversive actions taken by the American administration have hindered the completion of certain government projects aimed at improving the national economy and the living conditions of the people. But despite the difficulties, the Government of National Reconstruction continues to implement its programme of socio-economic changes in the interests of the majority of the Nicaraguans in the agriculture, for instance, there are plans to expand areas under cotton, coffee and sugar cane. A plan to raise meat and milk production has also been approved.

EXPOSURE OF A FALSEHOOD

Delhi. The West has failed in spreading another latest story in its attempt to aggravate relations between the countries in South Asia. The Bangladesh Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. R. S. Doha has categorically denied reports by the Western news agencies that India is allegedly concentrating its troops on the border with Bangladesh. He stressed that these rumours were absolutely groundless.

These inventions, which are not the first to come from Western mass media, particularly from American agencies, are intended to cast a shadow on India's peaceful policies. A short while ago, American newspapers carried fabricated reports that Delhi was allegedly considering bombing raids against targets in Pakistan. This allegation was immediately exposed by an Indian official spokesman. However, deliberately false reports continue to circulate from Washington.

The United States has failed to normalize relations with the Indian subcontinent and establishment of friendly relations with South Asian neighbours. In the immediate vicinity of the rich Persian Gulf, writes the Washington "Post", the United States has been believed that in tense situation it is much easier to tolerate into the internal affairs of the region and to impose military "cooperation" with the Pentagon on the states in South Asia.



RESPONSE

WHAT NAKASONE CHOSE TO KEEP TO HIMSELF

It has always been a tall order to be a prophet in one's own land. This was how Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone paraphrased the well-known saying in his interview for the French "Le Point" magazine shortly before settling out for the Williamsburg meeting of the seven leading capitalist nations.

But what about making prophecies abroad? The prime minister was not above trying his hand at this when he started including his colleagues at the meeting that Western Europe should get tough with the Soviet Union on the issue of nuclear arms on the continent. Does this amount to a knock at increasing the non-aligned or is it a mere repetition of a well-studied text written by somebody else?

This is what some Japanese papers have to say on the

score: Nakasone undertook to be the lead actor in a political show masterminded by Reagan, wrote "Asahi Shimbun".

Nakasone has become an advocate of Reagan's nuclear strategy, echoed "Tokyo Shimbun".

I want to see Western unity take the very form that Washington insists on Nakasone confessed to Margherita Thatcher, who though herself No. 1 friend of the current head of the American administration, was nevertheless struck by the extremism of her Japanese colleague. Still Nakasone prefers to keep mum about some things. Why, for instance, does he seek greater tension in Europe and the Far East. Answer: for the simple reason that this is essential for Japan's militarization, which the internal revengeful quarters are hankering after.

Igor DANILIN

PEOPLE

Members of the pro-Soviet American administration, which has already been dubbed as a cabinet of millionaires, are using their official posts for personal gain. This is again confirmed by information on the financial standing of members of the Reagan cabinet and of the president's closest advisers.

The head of the CIA, W. J. Casey, for instance, examines the strictly confidential information gathered by his agents on stock exchange rates, using this information for personal advantage. Last year, he pocketed

at least 3.3 million dollars in stock exchange speculations. Nor the US Secretary of Treasury D. T. Regan or the Secretary of Commerce M. Baldrige, content with their millions. Last year, they became \$13 and 270 thousand dollars respectively the richer as a result of "payments" they received from different companies, and other similar "arrangements".

The president's closest aides also indulge in enriching themselves. The chief of staff at the White House, J. A. Baker, for instance, received a ten thousand dollar "gift" from one of his acquaintances.

MONUMENT TO RESISTANCE FIGHTERS UNVEILED IN ITALY

Como. A monument to the European Resistance Fighters of World War II has been unveiled in this small town at the foot of the Alps, in the province of Lombardy, Italy.

The ceremony was attended by the Italian President Alessandro Pertini and members of the Italian government. The unveiling was preceded by a rally in which thousands of people took part, including Italian partisans and war veterans from Austria, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Norway, the GDR, Poland and other countries. The Soviet delegation was headed by Hero of the Soviet Union Alexander Maslennikov.

heroes of the struggle against fascism. In his speech, President of the International Federation of Resistance Movements, Arnoldo Benzi said that people of all nations and persuasions should stand united in the fight against the forces of reaction and the meaning of the monument to the resistance movement. The monument to anti-fascist resistance in order that the younger generation should know that they should never forget the sufferings and exploits of the resistance fighters. He stressed that the fight against fascism is not over. It is necessary to put an end to the fascist and neo-fascist forces and to prevent nuclear war. Benzi concluded.

The British public condemn the policy of repression and violence perpetrated by the British authorities in Ulster. However, neither the Tories' reliance on the bullets and bayonets of the British soldiers, nor the mass arrests and hold-ups will get the progressive forces in Northern Ireland to give up their struggle against the colonial rule by official London.

In the photo: a protest demonstration against the Conservative government's policies in Ulster.

Science and technology

ARE DINOSAURS ALIVE?

A tape-recording made by American traveller Herman Regusters in the jungles of the Congo had fixed the roar of a hitherto unknown animal, the Associated Press reports. The traveller maintains that he had seen with his own eyes a huge reptile, of over 10 metres long, resembling very much dinosaurs extinct 60 million years ago. Regusters told newsmen that he and other members of the 1981 expedition to the boggy and almost inaccessible area of Lake Tole situated in the Congolese jungles saw on five occasions in the course of 32 days an unknown animal and tape-recorded its roar. He also pointed out that beginning from the 17th century the diaries of some explorers who happened to visit those god-forsaken places mentioned a gigantic monster which resembled either an elephant or a reptile.

The traveller banded over the recording of the "monster" to the Kennedy Foundation, a voice to Kenneth Tompkins, a scientist from California, who cleared it from alien noises and by means of a computer compared it with the voices of other large African animals—elephants, gorillas, hippos and others—but failed to identify the owner.

Next year Regusters and his group are going to undertake another expedition to Lake Tole to obtain new evidence of the existence of the "dinosaur" which he believes exists there.

OF INTEREST

Frogs, caterpillars, what next?

Living beings have recently on the Japanese island of Oshima studied south of Tokyo. Several months ago the eye people here had a difficult time repelling hordes of frogs that invaded the streets in large numbers. Then another disaster happened. Due to unknown reasons, the caterpillars of poisonous butterflies started multiplying rapidly and were eating the crops. Now the situation has become even more serious. The people here are now being attacked by a new pest, the so-called "mushi" (insects) which are eating the crops.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SETTLEMENT AMERICAN WAY

We have already seen banner headlines in American newspapers claiming that peace has come to the Middle East, writes PRAVDA's New York correspondent T. Kolsanichchenko, who has changed since in only the name of the deal. Way back it was called Camp David and now it is called the Israeli-Lebanese settlement what unites both documents is the signature of the third party, i.e., the USA.

So both documents in the first place reflect American policy in the Middle East, which has not changed but has acquired a more clear-cut outline. Ridding itself of the camouflage Carter "pro-Arab" demagoguery, this policy now cynically and overtly proclaims its goals of expanding and bolstering US presence (primarily military one) in the Middle East, advancing the interests of its runned, Israel, and preparing fresh aggressive raids against progressive Arab regimes.

Quite logically Tel Aviv is now getting more American aid as to reward for the aggression against Lebanon and the signing with it of an armistice treaty. The aid package includes the latest arms like 75 F-19 fighter-bombers as well as huge loans, the paper points out.

SOME TALKS

The much advertised myth of a Soviet submarine violation of the Swedish territorial waters was needed to whip up an anti-Soviet campaign in that country, writes I. Andreyev in IZVESTIYA.

When this luke warm exposure, its main minds resorted to yet another not less dubious provocation. A lake found its way to Sweden from overseas whose waters sought to describe to Soviet representatives statements they just could not have made. The lake specifically alleged that the Swedish policy of neutrality was allegedly criticized over the "problem" of Soviet submarines in the Baltic — yet another attempt to falsify the true state of things, the paper points out. Appeals have been issuing, precisely in the West, notably in Stockholm, not only for closer cooperation with NATO but even stopping nothing short of the country's entry in the aggressive bloc. This is why the Swedish effects of vociferous consistent policy of neutrality and seeking to preserve the positive role played by Sweden in the world, actually have enough cause for anxiety, the paper emphasizes.

WHO DISRUPTS THE PARITY?

It will be recalled that the deployment by the Soviet Union of the SS-20 missiles has caused a lot of malignant noises in the West. Why did the Soviet Union start to deploy these weapons at the height of détente?

This is one of the questions which was put to Academician Georgi Arbutov, Director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies at the USSR Academy of Sciences, by Dutch journalist Willem Oltmans. The interview is published by the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

I think that the angry reaction you've mentioned has been caused by the same reasons as the previous campaigns centered around this or that theory of "the Soviet threat" says Academician G. Arbutov. It has been quite typical of NATO to look for justifications for its not military programmes. The programme in this case is the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

As to the SS-20s, these missiles are being installed to replace the earlier medium-range missiles, which in the West are known as SS-4s and SS-5s, and which, being built twenty years ago, have become obsolete.

THE TORIES ARE IN HASTE

Why did Margaret Thatcher appoint the early general elections for June 9 and not far some time in autumn, as some prominent Conservative leaders wanted? This question is answered by Yu. Kudimov, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's correspondent in London who writes:

I believe that one of the main reasons why the election is held now is that the Conservatives are afraid of massive anti-war demonstrations which have been times to coincide with the launching of the deployment of the American cruise missiles on British soil.

Another factor which prompted the Conservatives to hold the elections in June is the situation in the Labour Party which is the main opposition party. After many years of the differences between the right wing and the left wing of the Labour Party, a process of consolidation among the Labourists manifested during the local by-elections when Labourists achieved considerable progress. Realizing that the hand for unity which has made itself felt in the Labour Party can produce a dangerous rival, the Tories hastened to announce the elections for fear that otherwise they might lose them.

booths to capacity. According to "The Daily Yomiur", during the night one can hear the sound of chewing insects eating the island's vegetation. A somewhat terrible picture, it is a thriller. Experts believe that such anomalies can be forewarners to an eruption of the Mt. Mayuyama volcano on Oshima.

A subway for... tortoises

A subway specially intended for tortoises to go unhindered and safely to the other side of the busy Ocean Road road on the way to Lake Ponchartraine has been built near the city of Perth, Australia. The subway is illuminated by fluorescent lamps so that the tortoises do not hide their heads into the shell for fear. Besides there is a safety fence to prevent the tortoises from crossing the highway in other "unauthorized" places.

According to the latest world population figures published in New York, there was 4,896 million people on the earth as of 1982. This is 78 million more than in the preceding year. Experts believe that the

Round the Soviet Union

● LE HAVRE WEEK, A TRADITIONAL EVENT, TOOK PLACE RECENTLY IN LENINGRAD. The French city twinned with Leningrad back in 1955. Included in the Week were art exhibitions and French film shows.

● TWENTY-FIVE STAFF MEMBERS OF THE STAFF AUTOMOBILE INSPECTION OF ASHKHABAD, CAPITAL OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC OF TURKMENIA, HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH PORTABLE SOLAR BATTERIES. They power their radio transmitter-receivers. This is one of the latest developments of Turkmen scientists studying the uses of solar energy.

● THE MAP OF THE DEPTHS, CURRENTS AND TEMPERATURE PATTERN OF THE CASPIAN SEA HAS BEEN COMPILED BY THE SCIENTISTS ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED FROM SOVIET SPUTNIKS. The programme of these explorations was worked out by the Institute studying the natural resources of the Earth from outer space and was conducted to order by the services of fisheries and environmental protection. The new map turned out to be more accurate than the previous ones compiled with the help of bathymetry.

● YAGHOBIANS, A SMALL NATIONALITY IN CENTRAL ASIA, NUMBERING 3,000, HAVE COMPLETED MIGRATION FROM THE PAMIR MOUNTAINS BEYOND THE CLOUDS TO THE VALLEY. They wished to distance themselves from the benefits of modern civilization. The state built for them settlements with comfortable cottages, with clubs, schools and shops. To move to the valley, the highlanders were provided with helicopters — the only transport fit for use high up in the mountains. The YaghoBIans speak one of the dialects of the ancient Sogdian language.



KAMCHATKA VOLCANOES

The Klyuchevsky volcano on the Kamchatka Peninsula in the north-east of the USSR has been in eruption since March this year. It is the highest volcano on the "hot" peninsula and in the entire continental Asia. The eruption was predicted by seismologists at the Institute of Volcanology of the Far Eastern Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who are studying Kamchatka's hot bowels.



Back in 1975 they also forecast an eruption of the Tolbachik volcano, thereby making it possible to evacuate the inhabitants of nearby villages in good time.

The Klyuchevsky volcano is 4,850 metres high. Even the powerful underground forces are incapable of raising molten magma to that height. The lava hums through the slopes of the volcano and through side fissures. At temperatures approaching 1,000°C, it melts glaciers turning them into vapour, and flows down the slopes of the volcano together with rocks and mud.

The Institute of Volcanology together with other organizations is studying the feasibility of a range of daring and exciting projects in Kamchatka. Checks have been carried out of a large number of underground "boilers" which are to be surrounded by large geothermal power stations. Another project envisages the direct use of volcanoes' heat. Water pumped into a volcano is turned to steam to be used for heating and power generation.

In the photo: the volcano in eruption.

TERMINAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The last reloader has been brought for the third section of the container terminal now being built in the Riga port. When it becomes operational, the port will handle nearly a thousand of international type containers during one working shift.

The Riga port is often described as a haven without dockers. This is true, since all the operations to transship the containers are carried out by special machines. Next year, it is planned to commission the third section of the terminal, which will make it possible to boost its capacity up to one-and-a-half million tonnes a year.

ONE RESERVOIR FOR TWO REPUBLICS

The 10 km dam of the Talmardzhan reservoir on the border of Turkmenia and Uzbekistan has reached the target mark of 37 metres. This man-made sea is one of the biggest in Central Asia, with an annual storage capacity of 1,800 million cubic metres of Amudarya water, which will be led to the fields of the new state-run farms being built in the Karshi steppe.

INSECTS SAVE CROPS

The harvest in the fields of Moldavia will be protected by trichogrammas — useful insects which destroy agricultural pests. Capsules with trichogrammas have been brought to the fields from biological laboratories. In recent years, the republic has increased tenfold the tracts of agricultural land where biological means for protecting the crops are used. This year, the useful insects will protect crops over an area of 250 thousand hectares.

Places to visit

KLODT'S HORSES



Visitors to Leningrad could stand for ages just admiring the sculpted group of horse-breakers on either side of the Anichkov Bridge. The sculptor Pyotr Klodt (1805-1887) later made several replicas to decorate other buildings in Russia. One statue can still be seen in the Kiziminki Park in Moscow. Others were presented to Germany where they were placed in front of the Berlin Royal Palace. In 1846 two bronze groups from the Anichkov Bridge were presented to Naples (Italy). Klodt's horses were the first Russian sculptures to win universal recognition, and Klodt therefore was elected member of three academies situated in Berlin, Paris and Rome.

Another of his famous works is the Victory Chariot for the Narva Triumphal Arch in Leningrad.

Science and technology

COMPUTER'S YOUNGER BROTHER

Original apparatuses, produced by the Soyuz association, are now being widely used in the most diverse areas of the national economy. They are produced on an electronic base with programmed control, and they can type out text like a typewriter and even record it on tape.

This versatile automation has a feed-back and can translate the most diverse textual information and figures from its computer language in a matter of seconds. That is why it is so popular in offices, reference services, computation centres.

Now, this computer's younger brother has been radically modernized. Workers at the Leningrad firm have mastered serial production of a new apparatus, Orgiet-2D. Unlike its predecessor, it can memorize and multiply any documentation under a preset programme, carefully follow all incoming mail and the procedure for dealing with it.

ONE MORE NATURE RESERVE IN THE DESERT

A 35 thousand hectare nature reserve has been set up at the Berek desert research station located right in the middle of the Karakum Desert, in Central Asia.

Its purpose is to preserve the desert in its original state, to protect its woods of black and white haloxylon, its sand, high dunes and hard clay, and the plants and animals which have adapted themselves to desert life.

Repetek is a haven for researchers. Temperature reach 50°C here in July, while the sand is heated to 80°C. The area contains such rare plants as desert-candle Eremurus, iris, rhubarb with huge leaves and clusters of red-pink flowers, as well as sand acacia. Many of the plants have medical properties.

Repetek is also rich in fauna. Here live the tarantula, five species of scorpions and over 100 species of solpugs, as well as the steppe spider whose poison is 15 times as strong as that of the rattlesnake. There are over one thousand species of invertebrates, plus many birds.

since the reserve is situated on one of the main migratory routes crossing Central Asia.

WORLD'S LARGEST SOLAR POWER STATION FOR UZBEKISTAN

There are plans to build the world's largest solar power station with a capacity of between 300 thousand to one million kilowatts, in the Uzbek SSR. The feasibility study for the project will be completed by the end of 1983.

The station will occupy an area of ten square kilometres, most of which will be taken up by heliostats — special mirrors. These will turn following the Sun, in answer to commands from a computer. Reflected concentrated sunrays will fall on a solar steam generator installed in a tower over 300 metres high. Water from the generator will be converted into steam capable of setting turbines in motion.

The solar power station will have a capacity of over 100 thousand kilowatts. A fuel-powered stand-by unit will add another 200 thousand kilowatts to the station's capacity. Station and stand-by unit together constituting a power block of over 300 thousand kilowatts. The Uzbek station will be capable of producing 2,000 million kilowatt-hours of energy annually.

LONG LIFE PIPES

Soviet researchers have developed an efficient method for ensuring a longer life for hot water supply pipelines by adding liquid silicate to the water.

Tests conducted by our experts have shown the great value of this method — said V. Stroyenko, director of the Kharkov Region heat supply association, in the Ukraine. The microadditives which are sporadically injected into the water quickly form a smooth and strong coating on the inside surface of the pipes, while not affecting the quality of the water. As a result the metal becomes corrosion-proof to the free oxygen which is actively released by hot water, and to the so-called cavitation — the mechanical effect of turbulent water.

Calculations show that pipes treated with the new method will have a life span of 25 years, which is considerably longer than that enjoyed by the conventional type of pipe.

VIEWPOINT

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Academician

Gury MARCHUK,
Chairman of the USSR
State Committee of Science
and Technology

Nature and its riches can only be protected through joint efforts. This was again stressed by delegates attending the 7th Session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which was held on the eve of World Environment Day on June 5 in the Kenyan capital Nairobi.

The Soviet Union has always been of the opinion that protection of the environment is a global problem whose solution is impossible without efforts by all states. It is one of the basic tasks being worked on by CMEA member-countries. A special council has been set up to coordinate their work on problems of protection and improvement of the environment. It functions in keeping with the General Programme for Cooperation between CMEA countries in 1981-85. This programme embraces 14 major inter-disciplinary scientific and technical problems such as protection of the atmosphere from pollutants, protection of the ecosystems and the landscape, the establishment of an environmental monitoring system, etc. The other tasks being worked on by CMEA countries are as follows: joint development of low waste technologies; reduction of noise and vibration; devising guidelines for town planning and settlement systems so as to ensure maximum protection and better management of the environment; preservation of the Earth's resources and their rational use. Cooperation between the socialist countries is also carried out on a bilateral basis.

Similar cooperation continues with the capitalist and developing countries. Fifteen working and ad hoc groups have been set up to conduct joint projects and investigate specific problems.

Nearly 40 joint projects and studies were originally planned with the United States. However as a result of the notorious "embargo" by the American administration the number was sharply reduced over 1980-82.

The Soviet Union provides assistance to the emerging countries to the development, use and protection of natural resources. It passes on to them its experience in the solution of environmental problems, and trains national personnel.

Under agreements with UNEP and other international organizations, by the end of 1982 the Centre of International Projects set up at the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology had completed 33 projects in such areas as health, land and water management, desertification, among others. More than 20 other projects are now under preparation.

Over the years between 1978 and 1982, within the framework of the joint projects completed, 87 international nature reserves have been set up in the country, including training courses, seminars and symposia with 1,700 foreign specialists taking part.

At the present time the Soviet Union is participating in 41 multilateral environmental protection agreements.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

STATE ENCOURAGES INNOVATORS

Having 13 million Soviet workers and engineers, students and specialists, collective farmers and scientists, schoolchildren and specialists as its members, the All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators can justify its description as unique, writes PRAVDA.

The Society's 6th congress which has just ended in Moscow has shown the possibilities which are opened up by the creative approach to technology shown by millions, as well as their contribution to the development of the country's national economy.

Over the past two years of the present five-year period of 1981-85, nearly 14 thousand million rubles were saved thanks to proposals and inventions, 22 thousand thousand million rubles were saved in the entire previous five-year plan period.

One can cite quite a few examples, notes the paper, when the use of new inventions has produced the highest of effects. One of these was the manufacture of turbines for the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydropower station in Siberia, and then there was the construction of the last neutron reactor at the Bely Yar nuclear project, the designing of IL-88, the first Soviet jumbo jet, etc. The active character of the movement of innovators and inventors in this country has come about thanks to many factors, including the consistency and rapidly growing educational level of the population. In 1982, the Soviet national economy employed 21 million people with a higher and secondary specialized education. Of major importance is the fact that the means of production such as factories, transport, etc., are public property in this country, and one industry does not have any secrets from any other. On the contrary, the achievements made by some become accessible to everyone else. Besides, all inventions and innovations are encouraged by both material and moral incentives.

SCREEN VERSION OF BOOKS: TWO APPROACHES

A screen adaptation — is it always a rereading, discovery, or could a simple illustration do?

We think that there are two principally different approaches in the world cinema to the screen adaptation of literary works, writes in IZVESTIA noted Soviet film directors Alexander Alov and Vladimir Naumov.

One — when the director, as though making a cinematographic mould from a book, emphasizes the principle of "likeness" — of coincidence of all components of a literary work with a cinematographic one. In this seemingly impeccable loyalty to the literary source it often happens that the film loses the main thing — the book's spirit, turning into a superficial illustration.

As it happens, on the screen one must recreate a work of literature anew, using the means of a different art and different laws. To achieve this one has not infrequently to transform the composition story line, episode, dialogue, etc.

Paradoxically, to be truthful to the author, one has to be unfaithful to him sometimes. We think this second approach of probing the source for its essentials and their representation by cinematographic means is most truthful, the article points out, and world cinema practice is proof of that. Screen adaptations by Fellini, Ford, Vidal, Kurosawa and Visconti use exactly this principle, and the same is true of the best Soviet screen adaptations.

As far as the directors conclude, whatever material we use and whatever epoch we recreate on the screen, we are chiefly concerned with how they relate to the present day.

ELECTRIC CAR HOLDS THE MOST PROMISE

Today the problem of the transition of motor transport from the oil-based fuels to others, for example, electric power, is becoming tangible and will be extremely acute tomorrow. What advantages does the electric car offer as compared with its rivals? What are the prospects of its use? SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that, in the final place, the electric car is an ecologically pure car.

Its efficiency is three times that of the petroleum engine, and it better uses primary energy fuels.

Electric energy is easy to transmit over long distances and more of it is being generated by nuclear power plants. The electric car works in the daytime

and gets recharged in the night when the power stations are underloaded and their generators either have to be stopped or power surpluses have to be put to use. So the conditions themselves dictate the emergence of the electric car.

Several years ago the country started an experiment in using the electric car. Now such machines already exist in several cities.

The advantages offered by the electric car are incontestable, their commercial production is hindered by the lack of an adequate power supply. So for the car battery capacity is inadequate but by the end of the five-year plan period (1981-85) the Ministry of the Automobile Industry and the Ministry of the Electric Engineering Industry must create an electric car with capacitors batteries, the paper points out.

SOVIET PEACE FUND AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS

Over the seven months of last year citizens of Leningrad and region alone contributed over 1,600,000 rubles to the Soviet Peace Fund, writes the SOVIETSKAYA KESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. Now that the imperialist quarters have whipped up world tension, wrote the Tetyukov family in letters they sent to the Fund, enclosing 8,000 rubles, we do not hesitate to donate all our savings to the drive for peace. There is nothing more important than a life without war.

The contributors to the Fund are war veterans, schoolchildren, office and factory workers and pensioners across the country, the paper emphasizes. For instance, Nakhodka pensioner, Anny Kirilovna, donated 3,000 rubles. All his brothers perished in World War II, and he has since been a consistent contributor to the Fund.

The important thing though is not just the money. Individuals and groups donate to the Fund but their motive in doing so. Their contributions go towards the organization of various campaigns to promote peace and friendship among peoples. The money is also spent on buying and sending of medicines, foodstuffs, school stationery and medical equipment to peoples fighting for their independence, the paper points out.

Fund contributions are just one of the ways in which the Soviet people participate in the drive for peace.

WHITE-FURRED FOXES

White-furred fox pelts from the Vityazh Animal Farm, Buryat ASSR in Eastern Siberia, are now on offer at International Fur Auctions at a price 30-35 per cent higher than those of the past.

The breeding of these foxes started four years ago. Several thousand male foxes are being bred in the fox herd to produce

this fur. A considerable increase in the population of foxes has been achieved through cross-breeding and very strict subsequent culling.

In 1981, Vityazh animal breeders sold 78 white pelts, while in 1982 the figure stood at 540. This year they plan to produce as many as 800.

FACTORY SPA

Several days ago, shops, canyons and cafes in the city of Leningrad, USSR, are selling a new type of mineral water — "Miroslavskaya". It won immediate popularity in the regional centre, who is in charge of the department dealing with the food and drink hygiene.

Two million bottles of this new medical drink will be produced this year.

A swimming pool in the permafrost

Construction of a round, 20-metre swimming pool has begun in the diamond-mining town of Mirny in Yakutia. Now they are evenly driving in the



The All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators now has 13 million members, among them workers, engineers, collective farmers, students, students and specialists. As chairman of their Union, Academician Gury Marchuk, says, the society is working to improve the life of the people. Among the many on display at the exhibition, the "Machine-Building" machine, which is a kind of "robot" that can be operated by hand and moving the machine.

Photo by Gennadiy Dubrovskiy

